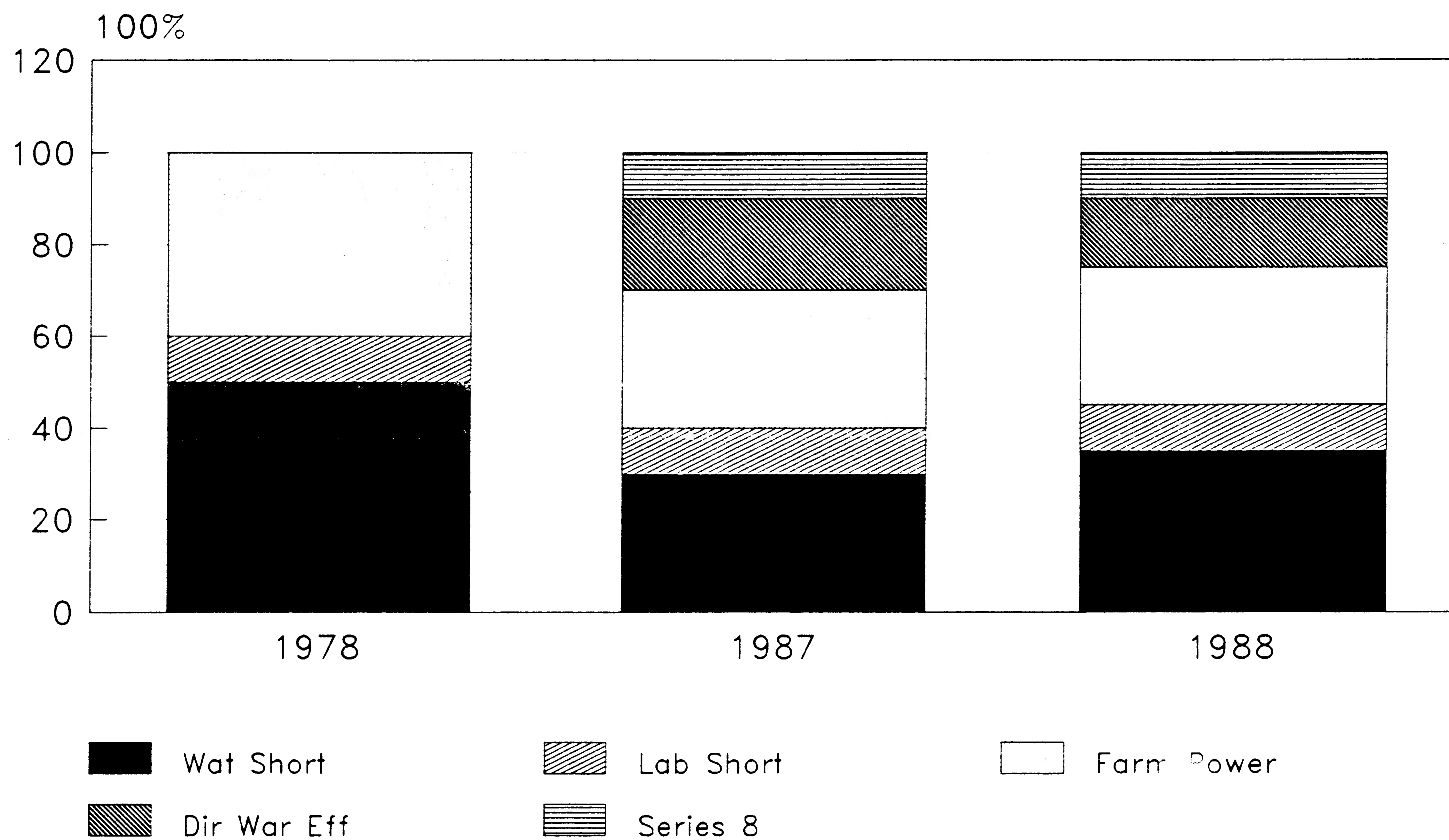
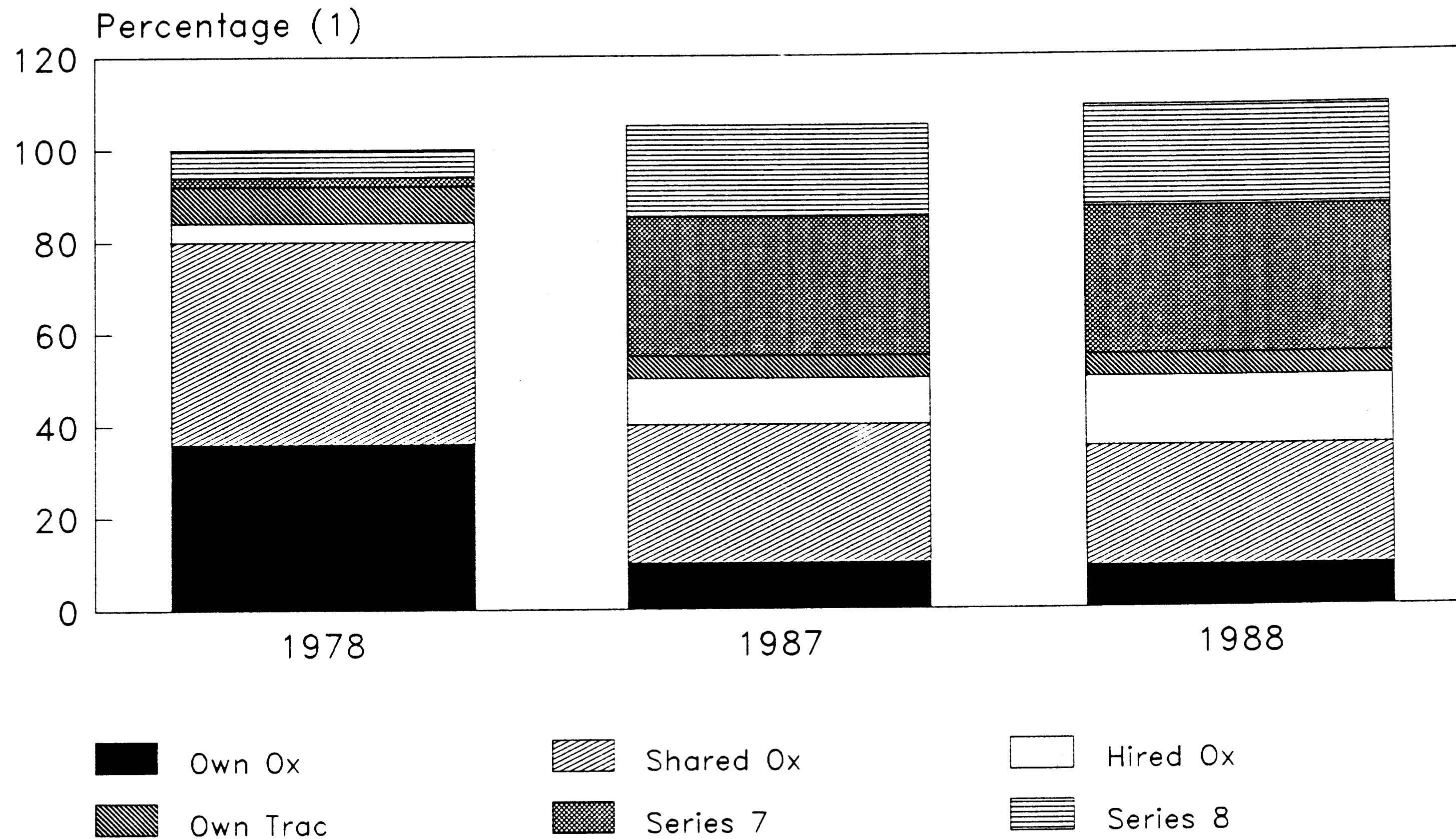
Table VI

Farming Problems 1988



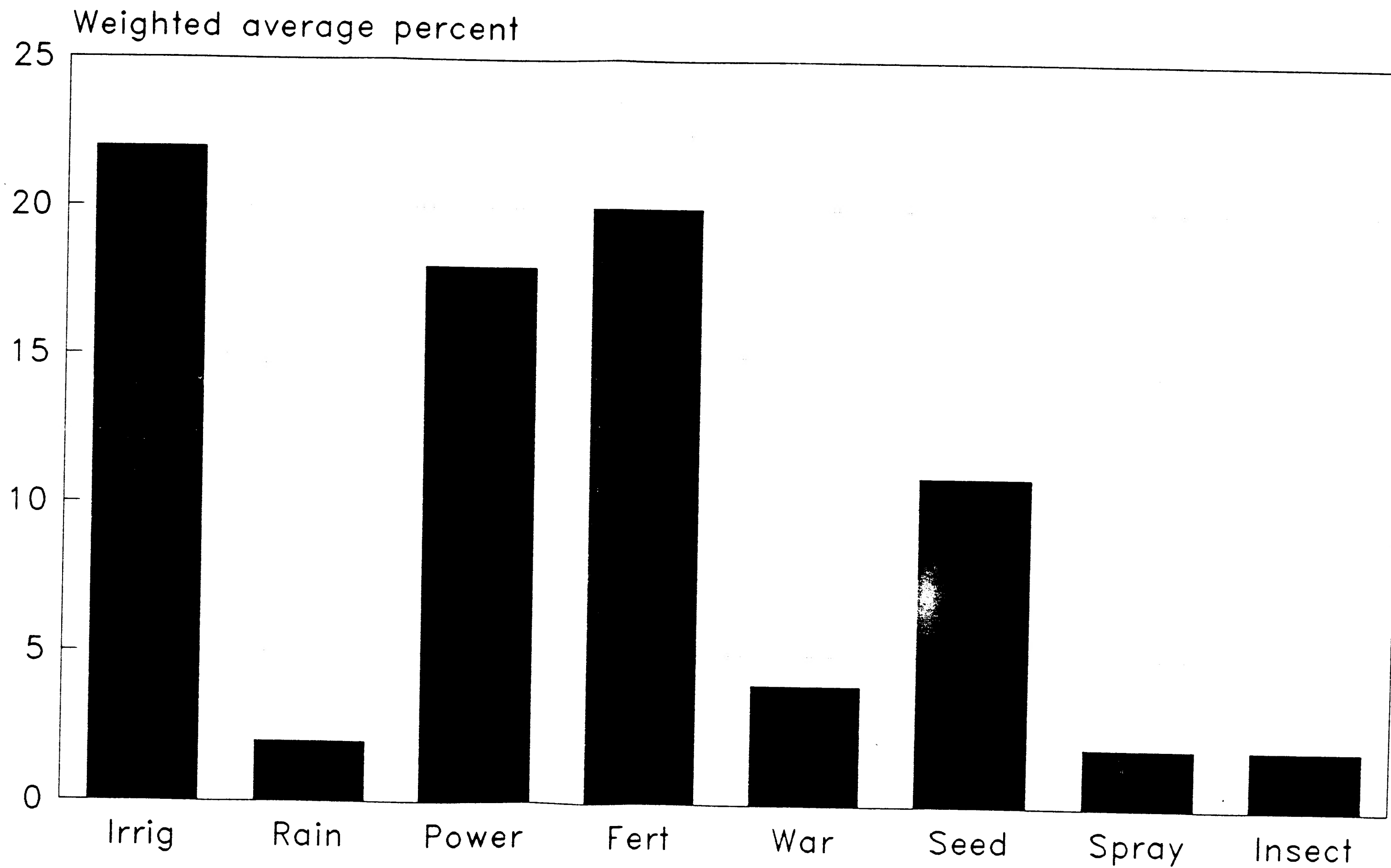
Taken from SCA survey 1988

Table VI
Paktika



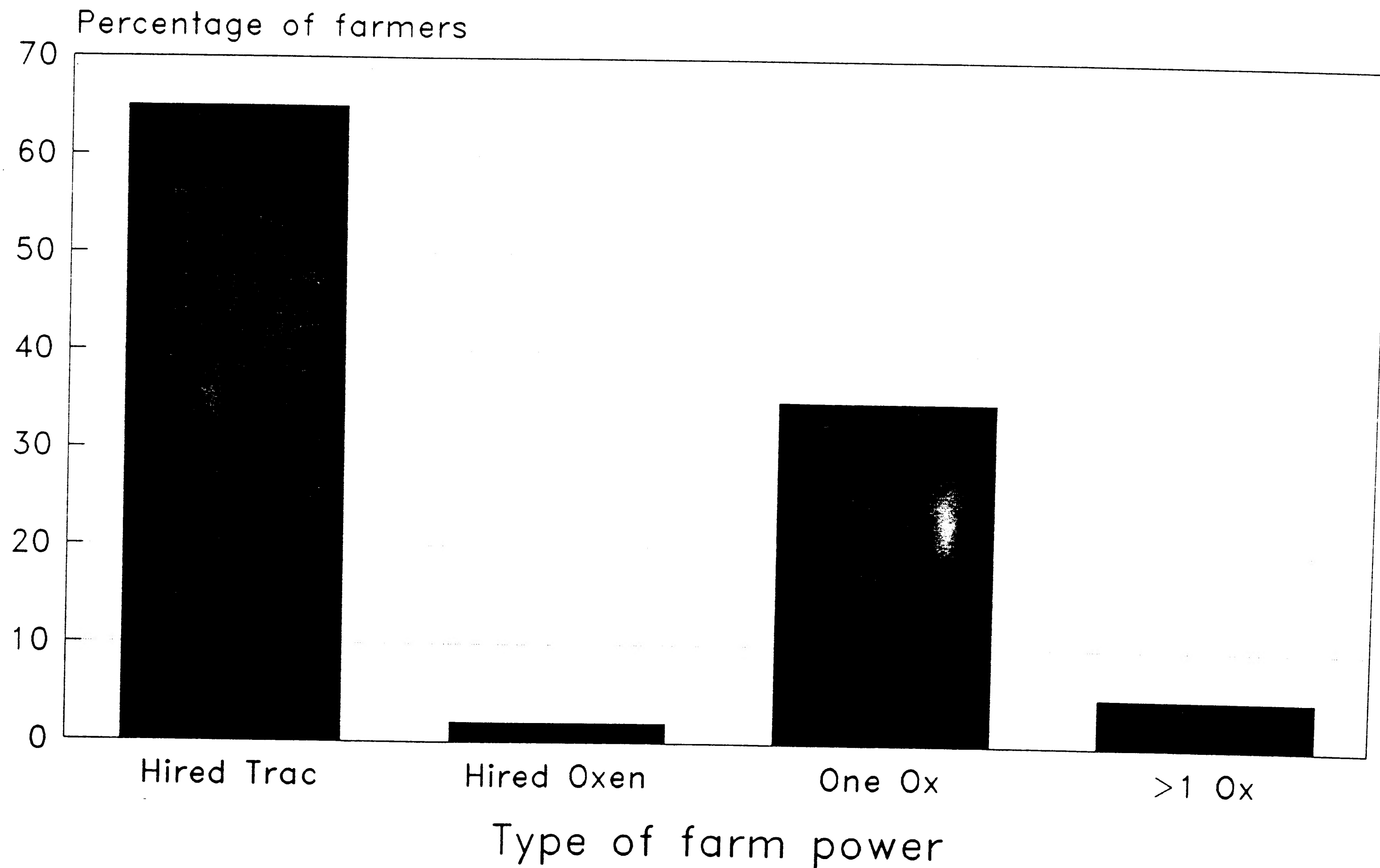
Taken from SCA survey 1988

Table VII
Major Production Constraints



Taken from SCA survey 1989

Table VII
Farm Power 1989



Single and >1 means shared

According to SCA Agriculture Survey 1989 only one percent of cultivated land is rain fed, 5% of farms are both rain fed and irrigated while 94% of surveyed farms were irrigated by seasonal rivers, tois, streams, creeks, channels, springs and karazes. Average irrigated farm size was accounted to 11.4 jeribs while rain fed average farm size was 14.3 jeribs. (SCA Survey 1989).

Wheat, Maize, Barley, and Alfalfa are the major crops, Rice and Potatoes are the important crops. Pine nuts and grapes are important fruits. Wheat cultivation and was increased from 78% (1988-89) farms to 89% farms. Wheat yield were also improved from 45 seers/jerib to 49 seers per jerib. Maize cultivation was though increased from 69% farms to 71% farms but yield/jerib fell from 41 seers/jerib to 38 seers/jerib (SCA Survey 1988 & 1989).

War devastation in Paktika were relatively low as compared to bordering provinces however irrigation system were badly damaged due to aereal bombardment. In Katowaz area most of the irrigation canals and karazes were destroyed to create grain problems. Table VI and VII give major production constraints complained by farmer during 1988-1989.

Health Facilities

Here "WHO classification" of health facilities and health workers is used. In the figures below 'term' health worker is used in broader sense and anaesthesia - Technicians, Basic Health workers, Dental Technician, First Aiders, lab Technician, Leprosy Technician, Malaria Supervisors, Medical students who left faculty uncompleted and work as BHWs, Mid level health workers trained in Pakistan by NGOs in 8-18 months, operation theater technicians, pharmacists, vaccinator or assistant, X-Ray technicians or assistants, and those whose training level is unknown but working as Health personnel, are all considered as Health workers. Dental doctors are also included in figures for MDs.

Table VIII gives district wise breakup of health workers, MDs and nurses.

Table VIII

District wise breakup of health workers, MDs and nurses.

No	Districts	Health Worker	Nurses	Medical Doctor
1	Dila/Khoshamand	1	-	-
2	Gomal	3	-	-
3	Jani Khel	4	-	-
4	Katawaz	20	2	3
5	Mata Khel	4	-	-
6	Neka	7	-	-
7	Omna	4	-	1
8	Sarawza	5	1	-
9	Sarobi	6	-	-
10	Sharan Khel	12	1	7
11	Sultan Khel	1	-	-
12	Urgun	35	-	1
13	Wazakhwa	11	-	-
14	Zeluk	11	-	-
	Total	114	4	12

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Table IX gives health facilities by district, here basic health center and basic health post is not differentiated. Table X gives WHO health facility classification chart. Table XI gives Health facilities and Health workers by NGOs.

Table IX

Health facilities by districts

District	Regional Hospital	Provincial Hos.	Primary care Hos.	Com.Health Center	Basic Health Cent
Janikhel	-	-	-	-	1
Katawaz	-	-	-	2	1
Matakhel	-	-	1	-	-
Neka	-	-	-	-	1
Omna	-	-	-	-	1
Sarhawza	-	-	-	-	2
Sarobi	-	-	-	-	2
Shran	-	-	1	-	-
Urgun	-	-	-	2	2
Total	-	-	2	4	12

Table X

WHO CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Description of The Facility	Regional Hospital	Province Hospital	Primary Care Hos	Compreh-ensive HC	Basic.Health Center	Basic Health Post
	H - 1	H - 2	H - 3	C - 1	C - 2	C - 3
HEALTH PERSONNEL						
-M.D Doctors	Many	3 +	1-3	1	---	---
-Surgeons	1 +	1 +	Maybe	---	---	---
-Mid-level HWs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 +	---
-Basic H. Workers	---	---	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	1 +
-TOTAL H. STAFF	16 - 20	12 - 16	8 - 12	4 - 8	2 - 4	1 - 3
HEALTH FACILITIES						
-Operation Theater	Speciali	Major	Major	---	---	---
-Laborstory	Supervsr	Referral	Field	Field	---	---
-X-Ray	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	---	---
-Inpatient Beds	50 - 100	20 - 50	10 - 20	3 - 5	---	---
-Specialized Prog. (TB, Malaria, etc)	Supervi-sory	Yes	Planned	Maybe	---	---
-Medical Records	Yes	Yes	Pt Card	Pt Card	Pt Card	Varies
-Transport (Refers)	Yes	Yes	Maybe	---	---	---
COVERAGE	3-6 Provinces	1-2 Prov-inces	1-3 districts	30-50000 Popula.	5-30000 Popula.	500-5000 Popula.
SERVICES PROVIDED	Initial Training	Referesher Training	DAI Training	---	---	---

The facilities classified may not strictly fulfill all the given criteria.

Taken from WHO data base.

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Table XI

Health workers and health facilities by NGOs.

NGO	H.W	Nurse	M.D	H-1	H-2	H-3	C-1	C-2/C-3
MSH	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
LDI	15	1	5	-	-	-	1	2
SCA	39	1	6	-	-	-	1	2
IMC	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
ICRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ISRA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IMC/NCA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDEP	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NCA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	113	4	13	-	-	1	2	8

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PROVINCIAL PROFILE

PAKTIKA



UNICEF

AFGHAN PROGRAMME OFFICE
PESHAWAR
SEPTEMBER 1991

AnnexII

District	Commander/TribleElder	Party	Tribe	Village
Birmal	Moulvi Mirdad	JIA	Sulemanzai	Shikin
Birmal	Moulvi Arsala	SYE	Kharoti	Khalq Dad
Birmal	Malik Agha Mir	NIFA	Kharoti	Sarobi
Dila	-	-	-	-
Gayan	Moulvi Bokhta Jan	HIK	Jadran	Gyankhel
Gomal	Khalifa Nasim Kharoti	NIFA	Kharoti	Shauza
Katawaz	Khalid Farooqi	HIG	-	Katawaz
Mata Khel	Moulvi Farid	JIA	-	Sharan
Neka	Haji Amanullah Khan	HIK	-	Mirzai
Sar Rouza	i. Moulvi Farid	JIA	-	Sharan
	ii. Moulvi Joti	HIM	Kharoti	Shatori
	iii. Jangran Abdul	SYE	Kharoti	Jagran
	iv. Eng Zirudin	-	-	Sar Rouza
Sarobi	i. Moulvi Arsala	SYE	Kharoti	-
	ii. Moulvi A. Rahim	JIA	Kharoti	Bobukhel
	iii Malik Agha Mohd	NIFA	Kharoti	-
Sharan	Moulvi Farid	JIA	-	-
Urgun	i. Com. Matiullah	HIK	Jadrani	-
	ii Moulvi Pahlwan	NIFA	-	-
	iii Khanamir Sayyid	NIFA	-	-
	iv. Khalid Farooqi	HIG	-	Katawaz
	v. Moulvi Arsala	SYE	-	-
	vi. Malid Agha Mohd	-	Kharoti	-
Wazakhwa	i. Tak Toran Satozai	HIG	-	-
	ii Moulvi Shah Mohd	HIIA	-	-
	iii Moulvi Kamaluddin	-	-	-
	iv Mullah Asghar	HIIA	-	-
	v. Mullah Abdul Wahid	-	-	-
	vi. Haji Abdul Karim	SYF	-	-

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Annex III

No	Districts	Bazaar	Shops Pre-war	Shops postwar	Destroyed/ Closed	Comments / Commodity
1	Birmal	Angoorada	400 - 500	400 - 500	- -	Necessities also some luxuries from Pakistan
2	Dila	No well defined shops	10 - 00	10 - 00	- -	
3	Gayam	No significant commercial activity	Small bazaars have been destroyed	Same	Destroyed/ -	
4	Gomal	Kharatadar	small bazaar	Few	- -	
5	Katawaz	1 Zarghum/Fanikhel 2. Yahya Khel 3. Muskel 4. Mist.	few biggest bazaar a large bazaar few	Few Few Same Few	Destroyed/ - 1/3 " - - - - -	
6	Mata Khel	No well defined shops	few	Few	Destroyed	
7	Neka	No well defined shops	15 - 00	15 - 00	- -	
8	Ser Rauza	Not well defined shops	few	Few	- -	
9	Sarobi	few	15 - 00	15 - 00	- -	
10	Sharan	many	240 - 00	240 - 00	Destroyed	
11	Urgun	many	192 - 00	192 - 00	15 - 00	
12	Wazakhwa	- -	- -	- -	- -	
13	Zeluk	- -	- -	- -	- -	

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		Comments/Commodities
1.	Birmal	Necessities and also some luxuries all coming from Pakistan.
2.	Dila	There are app. 10 shops operating at Dila.
3.	Gayam	Some of the shops in the small bazaar Gayan have been destroyed during the war.
4.	Gomal	There is a bazaar at Kharatadar along the road being constructed by NIFA.
5.	Katawaz	1. Offensive but there is still significant commercial. 2. It serves the provincial capital Sharan as a trading centre and is the tractor servicing centre for the entire region. 3. It is a major vehicle centre extensive workshop facilities and supplies of diesel, oil etc. 4. This bazaar specialises in selling and servicing motorbikes. Engine oil and Kerosine oil available.
6.	Mata Khel	The shops in Mata Khel markaz are now empty and partially destroyed.
7.	Neka	A very small bazaar in Neka.
8.	Par Rowza	Only a small number of shops are open in the bazaar at Par Rowza markaz.
9.	Sarobi	There are diesel fuel shops is available for purchase at a local godown.
10.	Sharan	All of the shops were destroyed after the Soviet withdrawal.

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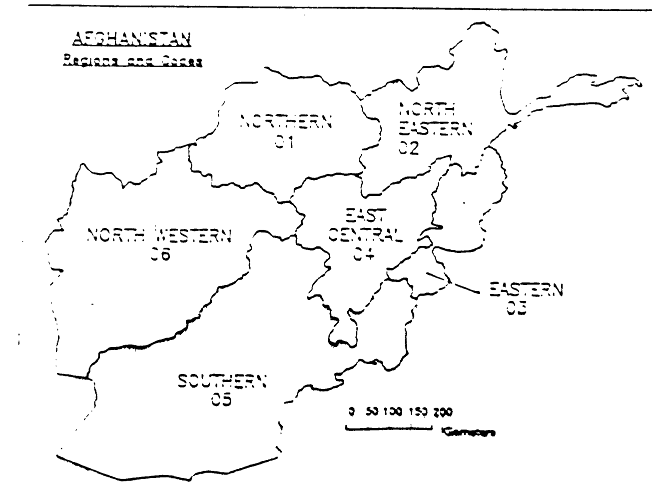
11.	Urgun	Fifteen of these have been destroyed. There is a large Sarai owned by mir Afzal Khan Jadran with nine garages and one workshop.
12.	Wazakhwa	Insufficient information.
13.	Zeluk	Insufficient information

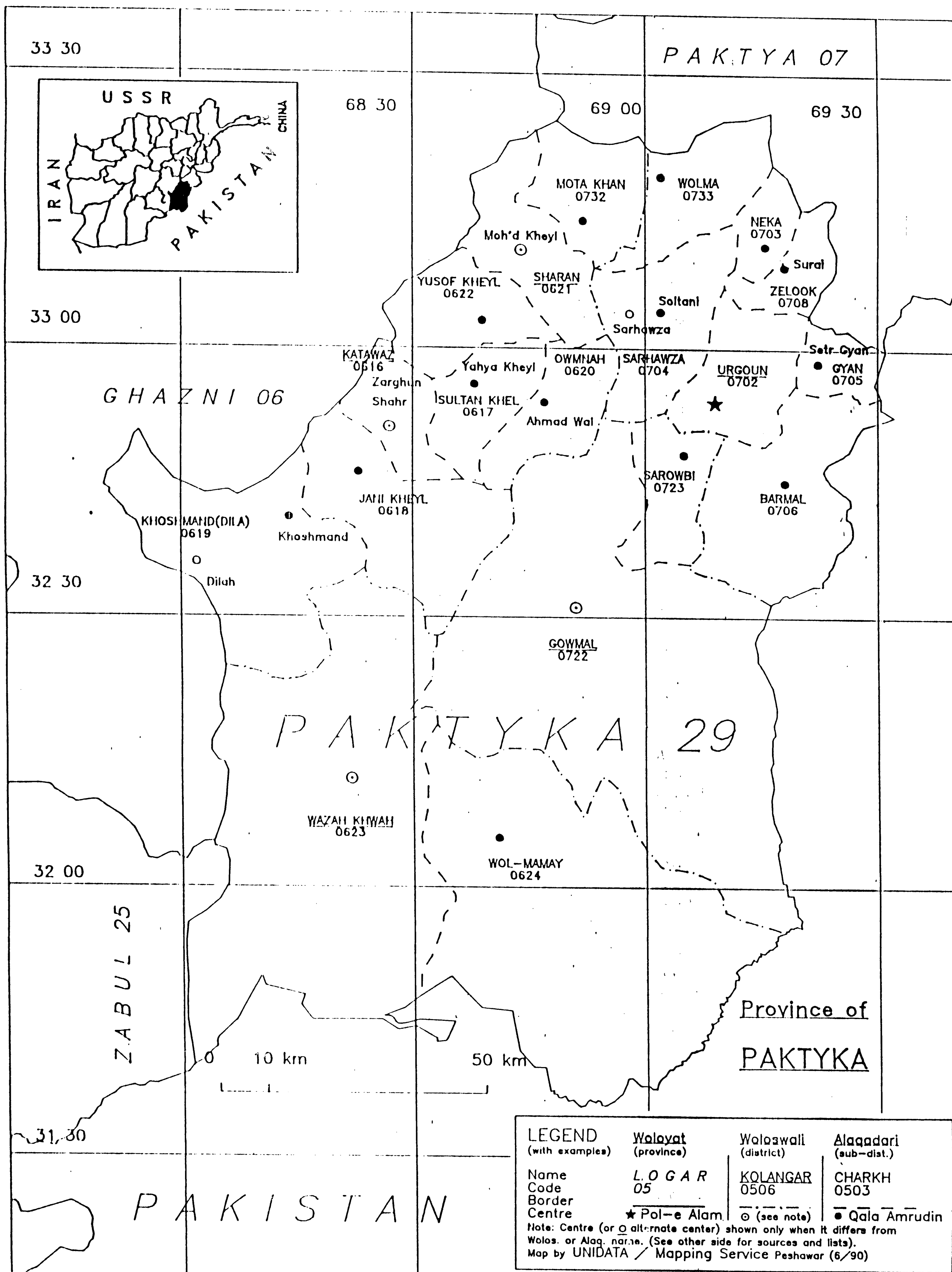
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Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)

FARYAB 18
JAWZJAN 17
BALKH 16
SAMANGAN 15
KUNDUZ 14
TAKHAR 12
BADAKHSHAN 11
BAGHLAN 13
BADGHIS 19
HERAT 20
GHOR 27
BAMYAN 28
PARWAN 03
KAPISA 02
KABUL 01
WARDAK 04
LOGAR 05
LAGHMAN 09
KONAR 10
NANGARHAR 08
PAKTYA 07
GHAZNI 06
FARAH 21
ORUZGAN 26
ZABUL 25
PAKTEKA 29
NIMROZ 22
HELMAND 23
CANDAHAR 24





33 30
68 30
69 00
69 30
33 00
32 30
32 00
31 30
PAKTYA 07
USSR
IRAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
MOTA KHAN
0732
WOLMA
0733
NEKA
0703
Moh'd Kheyl
Surai
SHARAN
0621
YUSOF KHEYL
0622
ZELOOK
0708
Soltani
Sarhowza
Setr Gyan
KATAWAZ
0616
Yahya Kheyl
OWMNAH
0620
SARHAWZA
0704
URGOUN
0702
GYAN
0705
GHAZNI 06
Zarghun
Shahr
SULTAN KHEL
0617
Ahmad Wal
SAROWBI
0723
BARMAL
0706
JANI KHEYL
0618
KHOSHMAND(DILA)
0619
Khoshmand
Dilah
GOWMAL
0722
PAKTYKA 29
WAZAH KHWAH
0623
WOL-MAMAY
0624
ZABUL 25
0
10 km
50 km
Province of
PAKTYKA
PAKISTAN
LEGEND
(with examples)
Woloyat
(province)
Woloswali
(district)
Alaqadari
(sub-dist.)
Name
Code
Border
Centre
LOGAR
05
Pol-e Alam
KOLANGAR
0506
(see note)
CHARKH
0503
Qala Amrudin
Note: Centre (or o alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alaq. name. (See other side for sources and lists).
Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Peshawar (6/90)

PAKTIKA

General Characteristics:

Paktika is relatively new province, emerging during mid seventies. It is bordering Paktia and Ghazni to the North while bordering Waziristan Agencies and Quetta to the East and South. The province lies between altitudes 31.6-33.6 and longitudes 68 and 69.5 degrees. The province is adorned with a variety of mountain ranges and valleys. North and East witness steep mountain ranges blessed with forests, while these mountains forming deep narrow valleys having small patches of land. On the Western part of the province the valleys are vast giving vast lands for cultivation. Paktika is basically agricultural based economy. There are two routs from Pakistan to Paktika. The main excess to Paktika is through Azam Warsak South Waziristan. This rout also serves as possible trade rout is to Ghazni and Wardak through Urzgan. The second rout from Razmak through Angoorada to Paktika. Seasonal river, creeks, stream springs and karezes are the some of the life to agriculture. Agriculture lands through irrigation net work. Most war torned areas are the thickly populated areas of North and West. Katowaz area is the least destructed but its irrigation system received damages.

Population

Paktika ranks 27th Province of Afghanistan by population. According to unidata estimates total population of Paktika accounted to 302651 in 1990. 48.9% of the total population is formed by female. Total urban population is 1.8% while rest of the population lives in rural area. Total female urban population is only 1.9% of total female rural population which is 145.7 thousands. 31% of total population takes refuge in Pakistan and Iran. Refugee population forms 45.2% of total settled population.

Table I gives district wise population and population density.

TABLE I

District wise population and population density.

Districts	Settled	Refugees		Total	Pop. Dens- ity	U1
		Pakistan	Iran			
Barmal	24813	20000	-	24813	23	993
Dila	17921	00000	-	17921	13	717
Gayan	19813	05000	-	24813	89	993
Gomal	2757	02757	-	05514	1	221
Kalawaz	33187	17569	-	50756	30	2030
Mata Khan	16670	01093	-	17763	38	711
Neka	8177	00705	-	08882	49	355
Omna	8644	00000	-	08644	18	346
Sar Rauza	16542	00000	-	16542	23	662
Sarowbi	8405	00477	-	08882	21	355
Sharan	16613	28547	-	45160	43	1806
Urgoon	3293	34925	-	38718	68	1549
Walmamaya	2537	00000	-	2537	1	101
Waga Khwa	17921	00000	-	17921	5	707
Zelook	10563	3222	-	13785	5	551
Total	207856	114295	-	302651		12097

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Ethnic Groups

95% of Paktika population is Pushto speaking while 5% speaks Dari.

Pushtoon are the predominant group in Paktika. Suleman khel Kharoti and Jadran are the sub-tribes of semi nomadic larger Ghilzai tribe, they occupy northern districts bordering Paktia. Pirkoti and Wazir Pustoons live along the eastern borders along Pakistan. There are also Tajiks who are settled in Urgu district.

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Economy

Paktika can be characterized as high mountain with cedar, pines, and oak forests, and alluvial plans. Steep mountains in the north eastern part of the province form valleys with small pieces and taraces of land. Western part of the province has both barron and fertile flood lands. Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Trade, Transport, Timber Business, and Labour Supply, form the sources of income. Agriculture together with animal husbandry form the basis of economy. Animal husbandry is relatively more important in Paktika than most of other provinces. This become specially important when shortage of cultivated land, irrigation water and single cropping. In some of the districts farming is to supplement animal husbandry, 77% of the agriculture households keep sheep/goat, while 91% keep cows whereas only 43% keep oxen, horses 7%, donkeys 53%, and camels only 2%. In some of the districts people entrust their sheep/goat flocks to Ghilzai Nomads for pasture and pay them in cash and kind on six monthly basis. Flock size for most of the farmers is 13 on average in mountains and whose first source of income comes from animal husbandry. Besides Nomads bring large flocks of sheep goat to paktika for summer pasture. Export of timber and pine nuts are an important source of income where lands are scarce and other resources limited. Unskilled labour supply (locally and abroad) also brings income. In some of the districts the farmers leave for Pakistan during snowy winters and those who find opportunity find livelihood in Gulf countries. Smuggling of motor bikes, engines, tyres, electronics and other luxuries to Pakistan and imports of necessities including grain, fertilizer, and fuel from Pakistan forms the major part of commercial activity. There is transport business and trucking companies provide transportation between Karachi - Lahore and Paktika. These trucking companies are said to be involved also in money lending business, which is at times extended uptill India. Besides mule tracks, there are two main access routs to Paktika one goes through Wana-Azam Warsak to Angooradda. This rout goes directly to Urgun and has excess to all Paktika. This further connects Wardak, Ghazni and than all of Northern areas. Second rout goes to Angooradda through Miranshah Razmak road this is shorter.

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Table II gives trucking companies trading in Paktika.
Table II (taken from ACBAR directory).

Table II

Trucking companies trading in Paktika.

Company	Price from Peshawar Rs./MT
Afghan Ahmadzai	2000
Afghan Transport	2600
Aros	2000
Bahauddin	2000
Haji Abdul Jamal	1500
Haji Jumma Khan	3700
Haji Wardak	4500
Moslem Inaf	-
Rayes Khan	4000
Saffi Bangash	1400

Towns of Yahyakhel, and Mushkhel have grown in flourishing trade centers mainly due to another main Mujahideen supply routs to central Afghanistan. Angooradda is another big bazaar with 400-500 shops. These bazaars have everything from necessities to luxuries and serve as big trade centers. Most of the bazaars are filled with all walks of commodities from Pakistan and also selling much on Pakistan. Main exports are (imported) automobile engines, motor bikes, tyres, spare parts, electronics, etc and war gifted scrap metals etc. Timber and pine nuts are also exported. 6' out of 16 considerable bazaars do not have any significant. Commercial activity while 4' are partially destroyed. While three are inactive due to lack of customers.
Table III gives agriculture commodity and import prices.

Table III (Prices 1990)

Agriculture commodity and import prices

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct - Dec		% Chan ge
				Av:	% Change	from Dec 1989
Wheat Afg/7 Kg	900	900	1000	933	11%	54%
Mutton Afg/Kg	1100	1200	1300	1200	18%	100%
Beef Afg/Kg	900	950	1100	983	22%	100%
Oxen/Head	160000	165000	160000	162000	0%	33%
Urea Afg/50 Kg	5500	4500	4000	4667	-127%	150%
Phosphate Afg/50 Kg	80000	6500	5600	6700	-30%	211%

Meager in water resources and scarcity of cultivated land Paktia is not giving much to its people through agriculture. The farm household size is large enough i.e. 13' persons, so that farm household members find other sources of income. Besides majority of farm H.H own less than 11 Jerib (1989 SCA Agriculture Survey) which is obviously much less to afford 13 people. Table IV and V give average household size and land owning pattern.

Table IV

Average household size.

Av: Persons Per H.H	Av: Adults Per H.H	Av: Persons 7-15 Per H.H	Av: Persons below 7 Per H.H
13	7	3	4

Table V (Percent of farmer in each range)

Land owning pattern.

1 - 10	10 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 7100
62	27	8	2	0

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